EXHIBIT A - Education Law §2-d Bill of Rights for Data Privacy and Security

Parents (including legal guardians or persons in parental relationships) and Eligible Students (students 18 years and older) can expect the following:

- 1. A student's personally identifiable information (PII) cannot be sold or released for any Commercial or Marketing purpose. PII, as defined by Education Law § 2-d and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act ("FERPA"), includes direct identifiers such as a student's name or identification number, parent's name, or address; and indirect identifiers such as a student's date of birth, which when linked to or combined with other information can be used to distinguish or trace a student's identity. Please see FERPA's regulations at 34 CFR 99.3 for a more complete definition.
- **2.** The right to inspect and review the complete contents of the student's education record stored or maintained by an educational agency. This right may not apply to Parents of an Eligible Student.
- 3. State and federal laws such as Education Law § 2-d; the Commissioner of Education's Regulations at 8 NYCRR Part 121, FERPA at 12 U.S.C. 1232g (34 CFR Part 99); Children's Online Privacy Protection Act ("COPPA") at 15 U.S.C. 6501-6502 (16 CFR Part 312); Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment ("PPRA") at 20 U.S.C. 1232h (34 CFR Part 98); and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act ("IDEA") at 20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq. (34 CFR Part 300); protect the confidentiality of a student's identifiable information.
- **4.** Safeguards associated with industry standards and best practices including, but not limited to, encryption, firewalls and password protection must be in place when student PII is stored or transferred.
- A complete list of all student data elements collected by NYSED is available at <u>www.nysed.gov/data-privacy-security/student-data-inventory</u> and by writing to: Chief Privacy Officer, New York State Education Department, 89 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12234.
- 6. The right to have complaints about possible breaches and unauthorized disclosures of PII addressed.
 (i) Complaints should be submitted to the EA at: CA BOCES Data Privacy Officer, 1825 Windfall Road, Olean, New York 14760, via email at DPO@caboces.org or by using the form available at the following website: https://caboces.org/resources/new-york-state-education-law-2d/report-an-improper-disclosure/.
 (ii) Complaints may also be submitted to the NYS Education Department at www.nysed.gov/data-privacy-security/report-improper-disclosure, by mail to: Chief Privacy Officer, New York State Education Department, 89 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY 12234; by email to privacy@nysed.gov; or by telephone at 518-474-0937.
- **7.** To be notified in accordance with applicable laws and regulations if a breach or unauthorized release of PII occurs.
- **8.** Educational agency workers that handle PII will receive training on applicable state and federal laws, policies, and safeguards associated with industry standards and best practices that protect PII.
- **9.** Educational agency contracts with vendors that receive PII will address statutory and regulatory data privacy and security requirements.

CONTRACTOR		
Signature:	Tony Viviani	
Printed Name:	0	
Title:		
Date:		

EXHIBIT B

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY -SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION FOR CONTRACTS THAT UTILIZE PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION

Pursuant to Education Law § 2-d and Section 121.3 of the Commissioner's Regulations, the Educational Agency (EA) is required to post information to its website about its contracts with third-party contractors that will receive Personally Identifiable Information (PII).

Name of Contractor	
Description of the purpose(s) for which Contractor will receive/access PII	
Type of PII that Contractor will receive/access	Check all that apply: Student PII APPR Data
Contract Term	Contract Start Date Contract End Date
Subcontractor Written Agreement Requirement	Contractor will not utilize subcontractors without a written contract that requires the subcontractors to adhere to, at a minimum, materially similar data protection obligations imposed on the contractor by state and federal laws and regulations, and the Contract. (check applicable option) Contractor will not utilize subcontractors.
Data Transition and Secure Destruction	 Upon expiration or termination of the Contract, Contractor shall: Securely transfer data to EA, or a successor contractor at the EA's option and written discretion, in a format agreed to by the parties. Securely delete and destroy data.
Challenges to Data Accuracy	Parents, teachers or principals who seek to challenge the accuracy of PII will do so by contacting the EA. If a correction to data is deemed necessary, the EA will notify Contractor. Contractor agrees to facilitate such corrections within 21 days of receiving the EA's written request.

Secure Storage and	Please describe where PII will be stored and the protections taken	
	Using a cloud or infrastructure owned and hosted by a third party.	
	 Using Contractor owned and hosted solution Other: 	
	Please describe how data security and privacy risks will be mitigated in a manner that does not compromise the security of the data:	
Encryption	Data will be encrypted while in motion and at rest.	

CONTRACTOR		
Signature:	Tony Viviani	
Printed Name:	0	
Title:		
Date:		

CONTRACTOR'S DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY PLAN

The Educational Agency (EA) is required to ensure that all contracts with a third-party contractor include a Data Security and Privacy Plan, pursuant to Education Law § 2-d and Section 121.6 of the Commissioner's Regulations. For every contract, the Contractor must complete the following or provide a plan that materially addresses its requirements, including alignment with the NIST Cybersecurity Framework, which is the standard for educational agency data privacy and security policies in New York state. While this plan is not required to be posted to the EA's website, contractors should nevertheless ensure that they do not include information that could compromise the security of their data and data systems.

1	Outline how you will implement applicable data	
	security and privacy contract requirements over the	
	life of the Contract.	
2	Specify the administrative, operational and technical	
	safeguards and practices that you have in place to	
	protect PII.	
3	Address the training received by your employees and	
	any subcontractors engaged in the provision of	
	services under the Contract on the federal and state	
	laws that govern the confidentiality of PII.	
4	Outline contracting processes that ensure that your	
	employees and any subcontractors are bound by	
	written agreement to the requirements of the	
	Contract, at a minimum.	
5	Specify how you will manage any data security and	
	privacy incidents that implicate PII and describe any	
	specific plans you have in place to identify breaches	
	and/or unauthorized disclosures, and to meet your	
	obligations to report incidents to the EA.	
6	Describe how data will be transitioned to the EA	
	when no longer needed by you to meet your	
	contractual obligations, if applicable.	
7	Describe your secure destruction practices and how	
	certification will be provided to the EA.	
8	Outline how your data security and privacy	
	program/practices align with the EA's applicable	
	policies.	
9	Outline how your data security and privacy	PLEASE USE TEMPLATE BELOW.
	program/practices materially align with the NIST CSF	
	v1.1 using the Framework chart below.	

EXHIBIT C.1 – NIST CSF TABLE

The table below will aid the review of a Contractor's Data Privacy and Security Plan. Contractors should complete the Contractor Response sections in the table below to describe how their policies and practices align with each category in the Data Privacy and Security Plan template. To complete these 23 sections, a Contractor may: (i) Demonstrate alignment using the National Cybersecurity Review (NCSR) Maturity Scale of 1-7; (ii) Use a narrative to explain alignment (may reference its applicable policies); and/or (iii) Explain why a certain category may not apply to the transaction contemplated. Further informational references for each category can be found on the NIST website at https://www.nist.gov/cyberframework/new-framework. Please use additional

Function	Category	Contractor Response
IDENTIFY (ID)	Asset Management (ID.AM): The data, personnel, devices, systems, and facilities that enable the organization to achieve business purposes are identified and managed consistent with their relative importance to organizational objectives and the organization's risk strategy.	
	Business Environment (ID.BE): The organization's mission, objectives, stakeholders, and activities are understood and prioritized; this information is used to inform cybersecurity roles, responsibilities, and risk management decisions.	
	Governance (ID.GV): The policies, procedures, and processes to manage and monitor the organization's regulatory, legal, risk, environmental, and operational requirements are understood and inform the management of cybersecurity risk.	
	Risk Assessment (ID.RA): The organization understands the cybersecurity risk to organizational operations (including mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, and individuals.	
	Risk Management Strategy (ID.RM): The organization's priorities, constraints, risk tolerances, and assumptions are established and used to support operational risk decisions.	
	Supply Chain Risk Management (ID.SC): The organization's priorities, constraints, risk tolerances, and assumptions are established and used to support risk decisions associated with managing supply chain risk. The organization has established and implemented the processes to identify, assess and manage supply chain risks.	
PROTECT (PR)	Identity Management, Authentication and Access Control (PR.AC): Access to physical and logical assets and associated facilities is limited to authorized users, processes, and devices, and is managed consistent with the assessed risk of unauthorized access to authorized activities and transactions.	

Function	Category	Contractor Response
	Awareness and Training (PR.AT): The organization's personnel and partners are provided cybersecurity awareness education and are trained to perform their cybersecurity-related duties and responsibilities consistent with related policies, procedures, and agreements.	
	Data Security (PR.DS): Information and records (data) are managed consistent with the organization's risk strategy to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information.	
	Information Protection Processes and Procedures (PR.IP): Security policies (that address purpose, scope, roles, responsibilities, management commitment, and coordination among organizational entities), processes, and procedures are maintained and used to manage protection of information systems and assets.	
	Maintenance (PR.MA): Maintenance and repairs of industrial control and information system components are performed consistent with policies and procedures.	
	Protective Technology (PR.PT): Technical security solutions are managed to ensure the security and resilience of systems and assets, consistent with related policies, procedures, and agreements.	
	Anomalies and Events (DE.AE): Anomalous activity is detected and the potential impact of events is understood.	
DETECT (DE)	Security Continuous Monitoring (DE.CM): The information system and assets are monitored to identify cybersecurity events and verify the effectiveness of protective measures.	
	Detection Processes (DE.DP): Detection processes and procedures are maintained and tested to ensure awareness of anomalous events.	
RESPOND (RS)	Response Planning (RS.RP): Response processes and procedures are executed and maintained, to ensure response to detected cybersecurity incidents.	
	Communications (RS.CO): Response activities are coordinated with internal and external stakeholders (e.g. external support from law enforcement agencies).	
	Analysis (RS.AN): Analysis is conducted to ensure effective response and support recovery activities.	
	Mitigation (RS.MI): Activities are performed to prevent expansion of an event, mitigate its effects, and resolve the incident.	

Function	Category	Contractor Response
	Improvements (RS.IM): Organizational response activities are improved by incorporating lessons learned from current and previous detection/response activities.	
	Recovery Planning (RC.RP): Recovery processes and procedures are executed and maintained to ensure restoration of systems or assets affected by cybersecurity incidents.	
RECOVER (RC)	Improvements (RC.IM): Recovery planning and processes are improved by incorporating lessons learned into future activities.	
	Communications (RC.CO): Restoration activities are coordinated with internal and external parties (e.g. coordinating centers, Internet Service Providers, owners of attacking systems, victims, other CSIRTs, and vendors).	